

COUNTRY East GermanyTOPIC Military Information from Weimar

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EVALUATION

PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

DATE OBTAINED

DATE PREPARED 7 January 1953

REFERENCES

PAGES 6 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)

REMARKS

This is UNEVALUATED Information

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1. On 11 November 1952, the Flak Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse, Weimar, was occupied by about 600 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. All garages were occupied to capacity by trucks and sedans.

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2. On 10 November, four of the barracks buildings of the Luetzendorf Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse were occupied by about 1,500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, while two barracks buildings were occupied by about 500 troops wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets, and 300 troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets.² Two other buildings billeted about 200 women wearing black-bordered crimson epaulets and red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and, a few, blue-bordered black epaulets, and four other buildings were occupied by about 300 sick soldiers.³ On 17 October, 3 x 25-mm AA guns were seen at a garage, and 16 T-34 and T-34/85 tanks were seen in front of another garage.⁴ In the forenoon of the same day, a unit of 300 troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets, and equipped with 40 trucks carrying 60 large and 30 small mortars, 2 crane trucks and 2 tank trucks,

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was entrained at the Weimar railroad station. The unit subsequently left for the Luetzendorf Kaserne. On 20 October, five garages were occupied to capacity by motor vehicles.²

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3. On 24 October, the Tannenberg Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse was occupied by about 2,200 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with either artillery or motor transport insignia, and about 250 troops with tank insignia. the latter belonged to the tanks stationed at the Luetzendorf Kaserne. About 500 recruits, wearing red-bordered black epaulets,

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crimson epaulets were also seen in the installation. On 17 October, 160 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia and armed with 12 light machine guns, 10 officers, including 1 colonel and 2 lieutenant colonels, 6 x 85-mm mortars, 3 x 57-mm AT guns of model 43, and 14 trucks [redacted] were detained at the Weimar railroad station and subsequently left for the Tannenberg Kaserne. On the same day, 7 x 57-mm AT guns of model 43, 45 trucks [redacted] and 200 camp beds were seen in the barracks yard.⁴ At 10:15 p.m. on 17 October, 170 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with tank insignia, 13 T-34/85 tanks, [redacted]

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[redacted] 3 armored scout cars mounting heavy machine guns and 9 jeeps [redacted] arrived at the Weimar railroad station. The troops, armored scout cars and motor vehicles left for the Tannenberg Kaserne. The 13 tanks moved to the Luetzendorf Kaserne. At 6 p.m. on 18 October, 250 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, 12 x 160-mm mortars, 3 field kitchens, and 32 trucks [redacted] arrived at the Weimar railroad station.

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The unit with the equipment left for the Tannenberg Kaserne. On 22 October, 10 x 57-mm model 43 AT guns, 12 x 160-mm mortars, 6 x 85-mm mortars, 3 armored scout cars and about 80 trucks, [redacted]

4. [redacted] on 16 October and during the night of 16 October, at least 3 trains carrying materiel, mostly AT guns, had been unloaded at the Weimar railroad station.⁴ At 7 p.m. on 17 October, 80 troops wearing blue-bordered black epaulets, 1 lieutenant colonel, 16 trucks carrying signal equipment, 4 radio trucks and 1 field kitchen, [redacted]

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[redacted] had been unloaded at the Weimar railroad station. Two hundred troops wearing blue-bordered black epaulets, 20 trucks with 6 trailers, 2 radio trucks and 1 tank truck, [redacted]

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[redacted] were unloaded at 9 p.m. on the same day. Both units went toward the Nachrichten Kaserne on Leibnitz Allee.⁵ From 17 October to 4 November, troop shipments of 30 to 300 men wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery or tank insignia, black-bordered crimson and black-bordered black epaulets arrived almost daily at the Weimar railroad station in boxcars or aboard regular trains. The following numbers of troops arrived on the days mentioned:
17 October. 120 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets on an express train.
20 October. 48 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with AT insignia, who left for the Luetzendorf Kaserne.
26 October. About 230 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia, and black-bordered crimson epaulets.
1 November. About 400 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. At 1 p.m. on 4 November, a train of 50 boxcars carrying about 2,000 to 2,500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets left the Weimar railroad station, proceeding eastward.⁶

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5. From 11 to 19 November, the Flak Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse was occupied to capacity by about 900 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. Troops were observed engaged in maintaining of motor vehicles, driving practice and marching in small groups without arms.

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6. From 11 to 19 November, the east section of the Tannenberg Kaserne on Ettersburger Strasse was occupied by about 600 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. About 50 troops were seen doing maintenance work, 30 were seen at physical training, and 250, without arms, practiced falling in. Truck [] left the installation toward the town. During the same period, the west section of the installation was occupied by about 800 to 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. All quartering buildings were lighted after nightfall. On 11 November, 300 unarmed troops received basic training, and 40 troops did fatigue duty. On 19 November, 50 unarmed troops practiced marching. Truck [] was at the guardhouse.⁴

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7. From 11 to 19 November, the east section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by about 500 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia. Individual officers with tank insignia were observed. On 11 November, 450 troops were assembled in the barracks yard. Two 25-mm AA machine guns were in front of a gunshed. Fifteen soldiers were cleaning equipment. On 19 November, 35 troops practiced with three 25-mm AA machine guns, while 15 troops drilled with rifles. Truck [] was seen in front of a garage.¹ From 11 to 19 November, the central section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by about 500 troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets, including some with red-bordered black epaulets.² All windows of the barracks buildings were lighted at dusk. On 11 November, 250 troops had fallen in. From 60 to 70 soldiers did fatigue duty on 19 November. [] all curbstones, gate posts and house edges were freshly painted. [] about 22 tank cupolas in the garages. Truck [] left the installation.⁴ On 19 November, the west section of the installation served, as previously, as a hospital which was about 80 percent occupied. About 50 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets engaged in medical work. Ambulance [] entered the hospital.³

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8. From 13 to 20 November, the Nachrichten Kaserne on Leibniz Allee was occupied by about 600 troops wearing black-bordered black epaulets, including some with signal insignia. All barracks buildings were lighted after nightfall. About 60 troops were seen at physical training, and about 30, at fatigue duty. On 20 November, 21 troops carrying signal and construction equipment left the installation toward Jena. [] were seen. The gate on Duerer Strasse was locked and unguarded.²

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9. From 11 to 15 November, the Fliegerhorst Kaserne in Nohra was occupied by about 1,400 troops mostly wearing red-bordered black epaulets and, a few, black-bordered black and black-bordered crimson epaulets. An unusually large number of officers were seen. In the evening hours of 15 November, all barracks buildings were fully lighted. No training activity was observed. []

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10. On 20 October, the former komendatura on Lincoln Strasse housed an office with 120 personnel who wore black-bordered crimson epaulets. During the preceding weeks, small details engaged in training in the barracks yard or in the open terrain of the vicinity two to three times per week. Only small arms were observed. [redacted] the ramp of the building was restricted and could only be used by vehicles of the komendatura. Motor vehicles [redacted] were seen in the yard of the komendatura building.⁵ 25X1
11. On 13 November, truck [redacted] occupied by 20 troops with baggage left the Fliegerhorst Kaserne in Mohra and went toward the Weimar railroad station. At 6 p.m., about 200 troops were picked up at the station by trucks [redacted] which shuttled between the station and the Fliegerhorst Kaserne. [redacted] troops involved were exclusively NCOs.⁷ On 15 November, a column of five heavy AA guns and truck [redacted] went from the Fliegerhorst Kaserne to the freight station where they were entrained [redacted] No details were determined because of strict security measures.⁴ 25X1
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12. During the evening of 14 November, a troop train of 50 boxcars occupied by troops left the Weimar freight station toward east. In the middle of the train was an open car loaded with lumber and coal. During the night of 25 October, about 1,500 unarmed recruits were detrained outside the Weimar freight station and subsequently marched to the barracks installations. On 1 November, 500 troops, almost exclusively NCOs, arrived in Weimar by rail. They allegedly were reservists. Their baggage was picked up by trucks [redacted] at 12:30 p.m. On 8 November, 100 troops the baggage of which had been hauled to the station by truck [redacted] were entrained at the main station. On 11 November, another 100 soldiers left by train toward east.⁶ In the forenoon of 10 November, an officers' conference was held in the Weimar Halle; about 200 sedans and bus [redacted] were seen in front of the building. 25X1
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13. On 31 October, the Panzer Kaserne on Jenaer Strasse [redacted] was occupied about 70 percent by a headquarters, the personnel of which wore red-bordered black epaulets. Numerous officers were seen leaving and entering the installation. Motor vehicles observed included a large number of sedans.⁹ 25X1
14. On 28 October, the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by about 3,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery or tank insignia and, a few, with motor transport insignia. [redacted] a great number of the troops were recruits who wore black-bordered black epaulets and, a few, black-bordered crimson epaulets. Five trucks and 20 tanks, probably JS-3 tanks, [redacted] were in front of the garages. Thirty men drilled with rifles, and about 250 to 300 officers and EM with baggage assembled in the barracks yard taking leave of troops remaining in the installation. [redacted] On 27 October, about 250 troops and some officers with baggage were at the gate, after about 30 troops had left for the station. Eight troops cleaned the 20 tanks. [redacted] 25X1
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15. On 27 October, the Tannenberg Kaserne was occupied by about 1,000 to 1,300 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including a few with artillery insignia, and recruits wearing black-bordered black epaulets. Twenty-four recruits drilled with rifles on the road in front of the installation. Maintenance work was performed in the garages. Ten factory-new trucks were in front of a garage.

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16. From 24 to 27 October, the Flak Kaserne was occupied by about 600 to 900 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia. The installation was only partly lighted during the evening hours. [redacted] unusually large number of officers walked from and to the installation which may indicate the presence there of a headquarters. On 24 October, three heavy machine guns with protective shield and two wheels were unloaded from three trucks at the firing range, and subsequently emplaced. Forty-five men received instruction on the guns.

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2. [redacted] Comment. Prior to the beginning of the summer training 1952, the central section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was occupied by a signal unit of the Eighth Gds Army which, apparently, had left the installation in June 1952. [redacted] according to information contained in paragraph 2 of the present report, elements of the army engineer regiment stationed in Weimar-Buchenwald moved into the installation on 17 October.

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[redacted] this unit arrived on train [redacted] coming from the Dessau-Wiesenburg training area, with Aken as dispatching station.

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[redacted] it is not known, whether the signal unit of the army returned to the installation. For additional information on the occupation of this installation, see [redacted] Comment 4.

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3. [redacted] Comment. The hospital stationed in the west section of the Luetzendorf Kaserne was confirmed [redacted]

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4. [redacted] Comment. The 581st Mort Regt (US) of the 20th Gds Mecz Div stationed in the west section of the Tannenberg Kaserne is confirmed by information contained in paragraph 3 of the present report, especially by the observation of heavy mortars on 18 and 24 October. Furthermore, there is no doubt that the 65th Gds Mecz Regt, previously stationed at Weimar-Mohra, and believed stationed in the Tannenberg Kaserne, actually is stationed in this installation and in the Luetzendorf Kaserne. The shipments mentioned came from the Dessau-Wiesenburg area and are the trains [redacted] of the 20th Gds Mecz Div. [redacted]

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5. Comment. The Nachrichten Kaserne quarters the 91st Sig Regt (US) of the Eighth Gds Army which, presumably, had been absent for summer training since July 1952. [redacted] The troop train, according to another report, came from the Dessau-Wiesenburg area. 25X1 25X1
6. Comment. The exchange of personnel of the Eighth Gds Army takes place at assembly points in Weimar. These points are the Tannenberg Kaserne and the Schlachthof (slaughterhouse). The arriving grades and/or reservists as stated in paragraphs 11 and 12 therefore, most probably, are personnel for discharge. 25X1
7. Comment. The Fliegerhorst Kaserne in Nohra apparently is, as previously, occupied by the Hq Eighth Gds Army. 25X1
8. Comment. The former komendatura on Lincoln Strasse presumably quarters an MGB unit. 25X1
9. Comment. The occupation of the Panzer Kaserne is not known. In August 1952 [redacted] the installation [redacted] vacant. 25X1 25X1 25X1

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